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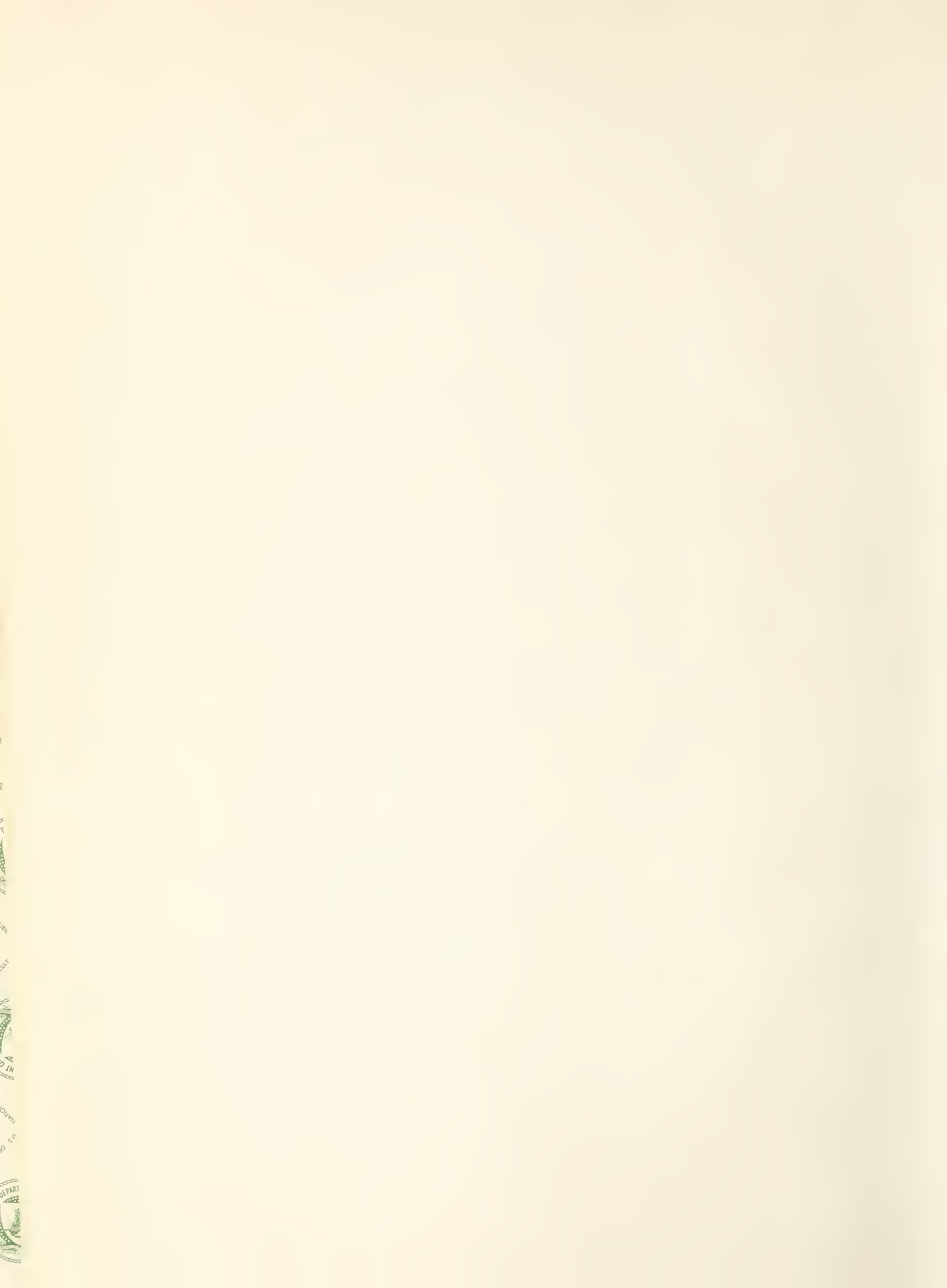
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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: January 11, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

JANUARY 1, 1954

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service make the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS

CROP	Jan. 1 average 1943-52		January 1, 1953		January 1, 1954	
	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000
	1/	bushels	1/	bushels	1/	bushels
Corn for grain.	74.1	2,042,366	72.4	2,154,757	74.5	2,138,464
Wheat.....	35.3	378,186	30.9	401,110	36.3	424,057
Oats.....	62.7	830,405	62.4	786,560	64.0	778,541
Barley.....	46.9	139,925	43.7	98,680	44.7	107,770
Rye.....	34.2	9,707	22.7	3,649	36.6	6,587
Flaxseed.....	2/26.2	2/ 10,811	31.2	9,424	44.3	16,315
Sorghum grain..	2/39.4	2/ 57,585	28.7	23,803	33.2	36,244
Soybeans.....	29.8	66,301	28.1	83,621	30.4	79,785
Hay.....	68.5	3/ 70,088	65.3	3/ 68,126	66.0	3/ 69,496

COMPARATIVE DATA FOR PREVIOUS QUARTERS

CROP	Oct. 1, 1952	Apr. 1, 1953	July 1, 1953	Oct. 1, 1953
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn for grain.	171,375	1,452,627	984,975	329,625
Wheat.....	513,218	269,523	73,105	563,569
Oats.....	1,000,759	454,075	218,757	984,324
Barley.....	132,142	57,126	25,479	148,842
Rye.....	6,538	2,454	1,500	10,470
Flaxseed.....	12,905	7,165	1,670	21,271
Sorghum grain..	5,803	-----	-----	3,416
Soybeans.....	1,958	52,669	20,393	5,755
	May 1	May 1,		
	Average 1943-52	1953		
Hay.....	3/ 15,572	3/ 14,719		

1/Percent of preceding crop. 2/Short-time average. 3/1,000 tons.

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CROP PRODUCTION, JANUARY 1, 1954
(Continued)

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION ^{1/}			
	Average	1951	1952	Indicated
	1942-51			1953
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines.....	110,350	122,590	124,580	127,050
Grapefruit.....	51,246	40,500	38,360	42,860
Lemons.....	12,722	12,800	12,590	13,000

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	1953
	1942-51			1942-51		
	Million pounds			Millions		
November.....	7,655	7,891	8,255	3,399	4,480	4,803
December.....	7,908	8,389	8,791	3,917	5,037	5,267
Jan.-Dec. Incl.....	116,713	115,117	120,198	55,831	61,016	61,962

^{1/}Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

APPROVED:

True D. Morse

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CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
January 11, 1954
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)as of
January 1, 1954

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1954

A relatively large tonnage of feed grains remained on farms January 1. The total of 76 million tons, while well below the peak of 89 million tons on January 1, 1949, was exceeded in only 6 other years, and is virtually the same as a year ago. And with fewer animal units than last season to be fed during the remainder of the feeding season, the supply per animal unit is also relatively large. Some drought-affected areas have short feed supplies, particularly hay, but adjustments have been made by reductions in livestock and by continuing inshipments of feed and hay. Wheat stocks on farms are also considerably above average and larger than a year ago.

Farm stocks of 2,138 million bushels of corn are almost as large as a year ago and 5 percent above average. The 779 million bushels of oats are also nearly as large as last January 1, but 6 percent below average. The 108 million bushels of barley and 33 million bushels of sorghum grain are each larger than a year ago, but well below average. Hay stocks of 69½ million tons are near average and 2 percent larger than a year ago.

Stocks of 424 million bushels of wheat on farms are third largest of record, reflecting a relatively large quantity under government loans. Farm stocks of 6.5 million bushels of rye are 80 percent larger than the record-small quantity a year ago, but only two-thirds average. A record 16 million bushels of flaxseed remained on farms January 1, about three-fourths more than a year ago and a half more than average. Soybeans on farms--80 million bushels--total nearly as large as a year ago and a fifth above average, despite the smallest crop in several years and the early harvest.

A winter wheat acreage nearly a fifth less than that sown for the 1953 crop, and 9 percent below average, seems likely to produce a near-average outturn in 1954. Since the forecast made as of December 1, 1953, conditions in general have been at least as favorable as usual. Wheat in the southern Great Plains has furnished good grazing, enough to relieve the short pasturage and feed situation, but because of cold, dry December weather has grown back very slowly. The period of greatest wind hazard looms just ahead, but plants appear to be well-rooted and cover the ground fairly well. In the North Central area, growth had continued most of the time up to January 1 and in periods of severe cold, fields had a light snow cover. Most of this then melted and was absorbed by the unfrozen soil. In most of the West, wheat continues in fair condition, with growth slow in Colorado, New Mexico and Utah, but condition is good to excellent in California and the Pacific Northwest. Fall-sown grains and cover crops in most of the South now have ample soil moisture, but cold weather with some freezing has retarded growth. Some freeze loss of oats and barley is reported in Texas.

Movement from farms of nearly 818 million bushels of wheat is indicated, from the supply of 1,242 million bushels at harvest time. This is a sixth less than in the same period of 1952, but slightly above average for the July-December period. A factor in reducing the movement this season was the quantity placed under government loan on farms, as current stocks include more than twice as much sealed grain as a year earlier.

Of the feed grains, only corn has moved rapidly from farms. Movement of about 1,061 million bushels of corn is a little more than in the October-December quarter of 1952, and has been exceeded in only 3 previous years. Part of this,

of course, has moved into Commodity Credit Corporation storages. Disappearance of nearly 657 million bushels of oats and 159 million bushels of barley from farms since harvest is each smallest for the July-December period in several years. The 76 million bushels of sorghum grain moved from farms since October 1 is larger than last season, but less than in the October-December period most years. The 76 million tons of feed grains remaining on farms January 1 is relatively large, providing a liberal supply for the smallest number of animal units to be fed in the last 5 seasons. Indications are that carryover supplies into the 1954-55 feeding season--especially of corn--are likely to be increased over those carried at the beginning of the 1953-54 feeding season.

Disappearance of hay during the May-December period, from the 120 million-ton supply, is indicated at 50.5 million tons. While slightly less than in the same period of 1952 and 1946, this is larger than in any other similar period of record. This reflects the heavy inshipments into drought areas and supplemental feeding in many other portions of the country when pastures furnished little grazing during the late summer and fall. Western ranges were mostly open to livestock during December. Grazing was extremely poor in western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and southern California and supplemental feeding of hay and grain has been heavy. But range feed was good in most northern portions and in areas where wheat pastures were available. Livestock are wintering well, except for some shrinkage from weather and short feed in dry areas.

About average supplies of commercial vegetables from fresh market are expected during the winter season--about 5 percent less than last winter. Of the 20 winter vegetables covered by estimates, smaller quantities than last winter are expected for cabbage, carrots and celery, which usually account for over half the total, and for snap beans, shallots, cauliflower, kale, green peppers and green peas. Very little change is expected in tonnages of spinach, eggplant, broccoli and lima beans, but there will be more sweet corn, lettuce, escarole, cucumbers, tomatoes, beets and artichokes. Low temperatures and some frosts in December damaged crops to some extent and cool weather retarded growth rather generally in the winter vegetable area.

Milk production in December was largest of record for the month by a considerable margin and 5 percent more than in December 1952. Production per cow on January 1, reached an all time high for the date, with mild weather, liberal feeding and improved management of herds all contributing. Total 1953 production is now indicated at over 120 billion pounds, slightly above the previous high of 119.8 billion pounds in 1945. Egg production also set a new record for December and was 5 percent more than in December 1952. The rate of lay was record high for December and the number of layers was 2 percent larger than a year ago, though 2 percent below average. Potential layers, while 3 percent more than last January 1, were 7 percent below average for the date.

Some factors likely to affect 1954 crop production can now be evaluated to some extent. Among these, the most important is probably the crop reduction program which will cover cotton, wheat, tobacco, peanuts and perhaps corn in the commercial area. While much of the acreage to be diverted from these crops is expected to go into grasslands and summer fallow, some increases are likely in the acreage of soybeans, also in acreages of oats, barley and sorghums, thus holding feed grain production up somewhat. A response has already been shown by

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a sharp increase in rye acreage sown. The dry conditions that favored harvest of 1953 crops, however, resulted in dry soils which hindered fall plowing and made unfavorable to hazardous conditions for fall-sown grains. The mild fall and early winter weather with fairly general rains, has permitted continued field operations and development of grains until the situation now is about normal. Concern is felt, however, in large interior areas and the Southwest because of short sub-soil moisture supplies. The snowpack in the Rocky Mountains, source of irrigation water, is well below usual for the date, but with most of the winter still ahead, this is not significant. The farm labor supply appears to be more nearly adjusted to the probable demand, but wages are regarded by many farmers as higher than they can afford to pay. Machinery and equipment appear to be generally adequate. All available fertilizer is likely to be used in 1954; more probably would be used, if available. As a result of these factors contributing to timeliness of operations and to yields, together with the likelihood that better adapted land will be kept in crops, it seems likely that the uptrend in yields per acre obtained in recent years will be continued.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of corn on farms January 1, 1954 are estimated at 2,138 million bushels. This is one percent below the 2,155 million bushels on farms a year earlier, but 5 percent above the 1943-52 average and the fifth largest farm stocks on record. The current stocks on farms represent 74.5 percent of the Nation's 1953 production of corn for grain. On January 1 last year, corn stocks on farms represented 72 percent of the 1952 crop. The 10-year average is 74 percent.

Disappearance from farms during the October-December 1953 quarter was 1,061 million bushels, 7 percent greater than for the same period in 1952 and 2 percent above average. The disappearance of 853 million bushels in the important Corn Belt States was 8 percent greater than a year earlier and 7 percent above average. Disappearance was greatest in Iowa, where amounts leaving farms totaled 219 million bushels, or 44 million bushels more than during October-December 1952. Unfavorable weather which curtailed production in some South Atlantic and South Central States kept stocks well below the 10-year average, but above the low levels of a year previous. As usual, the bulk of the Nation's farm stocks on January 1 were in the 12 North Central States. The 1,804 million bushels held by farmers in this region represented 84.4 percent of the U. S. total compared with 86 percent a year earlier.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of 424 million bushels of wheat on farms January 1, 1954 are the third largest of record for that date—exceeded only in 1943 and 1948. Current stocks are 6 percent larger than the 401 million bushels on farms a year earlier and 12 percent larger than the average of 378 million bushels. Through November 15, 1953, a total of 144 million bushels of farm-stored 1953 crop wheat had been placed under Government commodity loans. This is more than double the quantity of wheat similarly placed under loan a year earlier.

January 1 stocks of wheat stored on farms are larger than a year earlier in all regions except the South Central, where stocks are about one-tenth smaller and the South Atlantic where they are nearly the same. Stocks in the Western and North Atlantic States are one-third larger than average and in the North Central

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States one-tenth larger than average, but are less than half of average in the South Central States. Of the U. S. total, 64 percent is held in the North Central States, with the three States of Kansas, North Dakota and Nebraska holding 37 percent. In the Western States, estimated stocks are 28 percent of the U. S. total, with Montana holding 14 percent.

Disappearance of wheat from farm storage between October 1, 1953 and January 1, 1954 was 140 million bushels, compared with 112 million bushels during the same period a year earlier and the average of 154 million bushels. Current farm stocks represent 36.3 percent of the 1953 crop. A year earlier, farm stocks were 30.9 percent of the 1952 crop and the 10-year average for January 1 is 35.3 percent of the preceding year's crop.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Oats stocks held on farms January 1, 1954 were the second smallest in 9 years. Current farm stocks of 778.5 million bushels are 1 percent less than the 786.3 million bushels on farms a year earlier, and 6 percent below the 1943-52 average. More oats were held by farmers this year than last in the Atlantic area, especially in Maine, Pennsylvania, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, where relatively large crops were harvested in 1953, and in all South Central States, particularly Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee. However, these increases were offset by smaller quantities in farm storage in the North Central Region where over five-sixths of the farm stocks are usually concentrated. Stocks totaling 647 million bushels in this region were 5 percent below last year. Sharpest drops occurred in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin and Nebraska. Among the States where January 1, 1954 stocks were notably larger than a year ago were the Dakotas, Missouri, Kansas, and Ohio. In the Western Region, farm stocks were 1 percent below last year and 7 percent below average.

Disappearance of oats from farms during the October-December quarter of 1953 is indicated at 206 million bushels. This compares with a disappearance of 214 million bushels in 1952 and the average of 241.9 million for the quarter. Disappearance was particularly large in the surplus oats-producing States adjacent to drought areas--almost twice as large as the October-December quarter in 1952 in the South Central region and two-fifths larger in the South Atlantic States.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of barley on January 1, 1954 totaled 108 million bushels, 9 million bushels more than the relatively small holdings on farms a year ago. Current farm stocks are, however, 32 million bushels less than the 10-year average January 1, stocks of 140 million bushels. Three-fifths of the total January 1, 1954 farm stocks of barley were held in four States--North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana and California. Stocks in each of these States were more than a year earlier, except for Minnesota.

Disappearance of barley from farms during the October-December quarter totaled 41 million bushels, a fourth larger than the small disappearance of 33 million bushels in the last quarter of 1952.

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RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of rye on farms January 1, 1954 totaled 6,587,000 bushels. This is about 3 million bushels or one-third below average, but nearly 3 million bushels larger than the record low January 1 stocks held on farms a year earlier. The January 1 total represents nearly 37 percent of the 1953 production, compared with the average January 1 stocks of 34.2 percent. The record low January 1, 1953 stocks were only 22.7 percent of 1952 production. Prices received for rye during the last half of 1953 were sharply lower than during the same period a year earlier, contributing to the slower movement of rye from farms. Over half of the total farm stocks of rye was held in North Dakota and South Dakota and about one-fourth in Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Michigan.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of sorghum grain on farms January 1, 1954 amounted to 36.2 million bushels. This is 52 percent more than the very low holdings of 23.8 million bushels on farms January 1, 1953 but is 37 percent less than the 1945-52 average of 57.6 million bushels. Considerably larger holdings than a year ago are reported for most of the sorghum producing States due mostly to larger quantities harvested than in 1952. Although the drought reduced corn supplies in most of these States, the generally mild winter weather to date has enabled growers to conserve all kinds of feed grains. These estimates of farm stocks of sorghum grains are prepared as a project under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (RMA, Title II).

The disappearance of 76.2 million bushels of sorghum grain from farms in the October-December period of 1953 was considerably more than the 65 million bushels for the similar period in 1952, but otherwise was much less than for any other comparable period since 1947. Disappearance during this period in 1953 represented about two-thirds of the available farm supply on October 1, compared with the disappearance of about three-fourths of the October supply in 1952.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of soybeans on farms January 1, 1954 are estimated at 80 million bushels. This is about 4 million bushels less than a year ago and well below the record of 104 million bushels on farms January 1, 1952. The 10-year average January 1 farm stocks amount to 66 million bushels.

From a total supply of 268 million bushels on October 1, 1953 (1953 production of 262 million bushels plus 6 million carry-over) 188 million bushels moved from farms in the October-December quarter. For the same period last year, a record 216 million bushels moved from farms. Although movement from the farm was slower than last year, it was at a near record rate with total disappearance for the quarter being the third highest of record. Harvest of the 1953 crop was earlier than usual and considerable quantities actually moved from farms to processors and commercial storage before October 1. This quantity is included in the apparent disappearance for the October-December quarter.

About 74 million bushels, or 93 percent of the total farm stocks, are in the North Central States. Illinois alone accounts for 19 million bushels, with Iowa a close second at 16 million bushels. Minnesota has stocks of nearly 12 million bushels, followed in order by Indiana, 11 million, Ohio, 7 million, and Missouri, 5 million. The South Atlantic and South Central States combined show only about 5 million bushels of soybeans in farm storage as of January 1.

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FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Flaxseed stocks on farms January 1, 1954 are estimated at 16,315,000 bushels or 44 percent of the 1953 production. This is the largest quantity held on farms on this date since estimates were started in 1948--exceeding the previous high on January 1, 1950 by 4 million bushels. The stocks compare with 9,424,000 bushels on January 1 a year earlier, and the 1948-52 average of 10,811,000 bushels. All but 2.5 percent of these stocks were stored on farms in the Dakotas and Minnesota, with North Dakota farmers alone holding 9,657,000 bushels or 59 percent of the U. S. total. Even though stocks still remaining on farms were much larger than a year ago, movement of flaxseed from farms during the October-December quarter totaled 5 million bushels, 42 percent more than the 3½ million bushel disappearance from farms during the same period in 1952. Average disappearance during this quarter for the years 1947-51 is 7,015,000 bushels. Estimates of flaxseed stocks are prepared as a project under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (RMA, Title II).

HAY STOCKS: Farm stocks of hay are adequate for winter feeding demands, including any further shipments needed by shortage areas. The estimated 69.5 million tons on farms January 1, 1954 are 2 percent above a year ago although 1 percent below average.

The large 1953 hay crop in leading hay States provided a large supply to draw on as widening summer drought reduced late pastured feed output to record lows in many sections. Hay use since May 1, 1953 has been the third largest of record, amounting to 50.5 million tons. Several factors helped offset drought effects and aided in conserving hay supplies. An open fall and mild early winter weather over most of the country aided a fuller salvaging of field forage of all kinds. Wheat pastures in the southern Great Plains, after a slow start, flourished due to above-normal precipitation and temperatures. Stockmen in some areas also appear to have taken warning from the dry 1952 season and provided more silage, sorghum forage and other roughage to take the place of needed hay.

Hay stocks on January 1, 1954 were at record high levels in Montana, the Dakotas and Idaho and near record for North Central States and the 11 far western States as groups. The total for South Central States was well above the two previous years, but for the South Atlantic States it was much below any recent year. Stocks of hay in Missouri were very low, 30 percent below last year and only about half of average, despite heavy emergency shipments from other States.

CITRUS: The 1953-54 orange crop is forecast at nearly 122 million boxes--2 percent more than the 1952-53 crop and 15 percent more than average. Early and midseason varieties total 63 million boxes--5 percent above last season--and Valencias 58.8 million--one percent below last season. About 28 million boxes were used by January 1, 1954, leaving about 94 million boxes available after January 1. Last season the crop was later maturing and about 100 million boxes were still available on January 1. Grapefruit are forecast at 42.9 million boxes compared with 38.4 million last season and the average of 51.2 million. Utilization to January 1 totaled about 12 million boxes, leaving about 31 million boxes for use after January 1. A year ago about 28 million boxes were still available.

Florida has prospects for a record-large citrus production this season, including 2 million boxes of Temple oranges, 45 million other early and midseason oranges, 35 million Valencias, 5.2 million tangerines, and 36.5 million grapefruit. Trees and fruit are in excellent condition and moisture is ample. Recent cool weather has hastened maturity of fruit and harvest is considerably ahead of a year ago.

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The Texas citrus area had a frost on December 26, but fruit and trees escaped damage except for slight injury to new growth of foliage. Oranges are estimated at 1.3 million boxes and grapefruit at 1.1 million, the largest crops since the severe freeze in February 1951. Quality of early oranges and grapefruit is good. The Valencia orange crop has developed well and harvest will start this month.

Arizona oranges are estimated above last season and above average. Grapefruit are the same as last season but a little below average. Arizona citrus sustained several frosts during December. There has been only minor damage to Navel oranges and grapefruit, but Valencias will probably show more damage.

California oranges and grapefruit are forecast below last season and below average but lemons are a little above last season and average. In Central California, citrus crops made good development through December and offset lower prospects than those of a month ago in southern counties. In the latter area, strong, drying winds and low temperatures caused some loss of fruit. December was too dry for citrus crops, particularly in Southern California. In many locations of the State, it has been necessary to continue the usual summer irrigation program.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States during December 1953 totaled 8,791 million pounds, 5 percent more than for the same month of 1952, and the largest December production on record by a considerable margin. Mild weather in important dairy areas, liberal supplemental feeding, continued improvement of inherent producing capacity of milk cows, and added emphasis by farmers toward increasing off-season milk output all contributed to the heavy December flow.

Total milk production during 1953, as indicated by current monthly estimates, was 120.2 billion pounds, 4 percent more than in 1952, and slightly above the previous high annual output of 119.8 billion pounds in 1945. The 1953 totals are tentative pending more detailed analysis of individual State data, results of which will be published by States on February 12.

In herds kept by crop correspondents, milk production per cow continued at a record high level for the date. On January 1, output per cow was 16.08 pounds, 4 percent above the 15.48 reported a year earlier and nearly one-fifth higher than the 1943-52 average for January 1. In all regions, production per cow was far above the 10-year average for the date, with increases ranging from 14 percent in the South Central area to 22 percent in the East North Central States. Compared with January 1, 1953, output per cow in the North Atlantic States was 1 percent higher, and in the other regions from 4 to 6 percent higher. The percentage of milk cows in crop correspondents' herds reported in production on January 1 averaged 67.5 percent, only a little below the top percentage for the date in more than 30 years of record, and 2.4 percentage points above the 10-year average.

Among the 30 States with monthly milk production estimates available, December output reached new record highs for the month in one-third of the States, equaled the previous December high in 3 more and was exceeded only once in 2 more States. Production in December 1953 topped that of a year earlier in 26 States and was the same in 2 more. Increases of more than 10 percent were recorded in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Idaho, and of 6 to 10 percent in 9 other States. While production was generally above a year ago, December output continued below the 10-year average

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for the month in Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana and Washington due to the sharply reduced cow population. As usual, Wisconsin again led all States in total output with 1,117 million pounds, followed by Minnesota with 668 million, California 487 million, Pennsylvania 460 million, and Michigan with 416 million pounds.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	Dec. : 1942-51	Dec. : 1952	Nov. : 1953	Dec. : 1953	State	Dec. : 1942-51	Dec. : 1952	Nov. : 1953	Dec. : 1953
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	83	89	88	94	N. C.	110	125	133	136
Pa.	389	456	432	460	S. C.	43	42	45	45
Ohio	344	392	395	401	Ky.	133	146	161	152
Ind.	250	246	251	256	Tenn.	144	162	170	168
Ill.	376	364	362	389	Ala.	94	99	102	96
Mich.	365	399	396	416	Miss.	89	98	95	98
Wis.	945	1,043	956	1,117	Okla.	138	108	128	128
Minn.	611	662	524	668	Texas	249	233	228	233
Iowa	431	405	393	413	Mont.	40	33	34	35
Mo.	254	268	275	275	Idaho	86	79	91	88
N.Dak.	106	103	102	112	Utah	48	54	49	53
S.Dak.	92	82	84	86	Wash.	122	115	122	121
Nebr.	156	136	139	143	Oreg.	81	77	87	85
Kans.	193	174	185	195	Calif.	416	458	496	487
Va.	126	143	153	148	Other				
W.Va.	54	55	59	58	States	1,335	1,543	1,520	1,635
					U. S.	7,908	8,389	8,255	8,791

1/Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,267 million eggs in December -- 5 percent more than in December 1952 and a record high for the month. Egg production was at new highs in all parts of the country. Increases from December 1952 were 8 percent in the West, 7 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the East North Central States.

Egg production in 1953 totaled 61,962 million eggs -- 2 percent above 1952. Most of this increase was due to a higher rate of lay.

The rate of egg production in December was 13.6 eggs per layer, compared with 13.2 in December 1952 and the average of 9.9 eggs. The rate was at record levels in all parts of the country, except the East North Central, where it was down 2 percent from a year earlier. Increases from December 1952 were 6 percent in the West, 5 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the North Atlantic States.

The annual rate per layer on hand during 1953 was 182 eggs, compared with 178 in 1952 and the average of 153 eggs.

The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 387,884,000 layers in December 1953 -- 2 percent more than in December 1952, but 2 percent below the average. Layers increased from a year earlier in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic and South Central, where they were about the same. Number of layers on January 1 were 2 percent more than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 11, 1954

January 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Potential layers on farms January 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) totaled 415,813,000 -- 3 percent more than a year ago, but 7 percent below the average. Holdings were above last year in all parts of the country, except the South Atlantic and South Central, where they were about the same. Increases from a year ago were 4 percent in the West North Central and the West and 3 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States.

There were 25,924,000 pullets not of laying age on farms January 1, -- 7 percent more than a year ago, but 39 percent below the average. Holdings were above those of last year in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic States where they were about the same. Increases were 16 percent in the North Central, 9 percent in the West, 5 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Central States.

Pullets not of laying age represented 6 percent of the potential layers on January 1, the same as a year ago, compared with the average of 10 percent.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL
LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1

Year	: North Atlantic	: E. North Central	: W. North Central	: South Atlantic	: South Central	: Western	: United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JANUARY 1

	Thousands						
1943-52 (Av.)	58,761	79,265	115,854	37,451	74,875	37,134	403,340
1953	68,071	76,516	100,100	36,755	60,940	38,949	381,331
1954	70,356	78,262	103,542	36,586	60,847	40,296	389,889

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JANUARY 1

	Thousands						
1943-52 (Av.)	4,655	6,447	10,683	6,214	11,098	3,710	42,807
1953	3,559	3,021	4,215	4,413	6,461	2,635	24,304
1954	3,747	3,504	4,871	4,404	6,520	2,873	25,924

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1 1/

	Thousands						
1943-52 (Av.)	63,416	85,712	126,538	43,665	85,973	40,843	446,148
1953	71,630	79,537	104,315	41,168	67,401	41,584	405,635
1954	74,103	81,766	108,413	40,990	67,367	43,174	415,813

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS JANUARY 1

	Number						
1943-52 (Av.)	44.6	37.8	35.1	26.5	22.6	37.9	34.1
1953	51.7	48.7	46.5	35.4	29.7	46.6	44.1
1954	52.7	47.3	47.6	35.6	30.4	48.3	44.7

1/Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received for eggs in mid-December averaged 48.5 cents per dozen, compared with 46.6 cents a year earlier and 51.1 cents in December 1951. Egg prices decreased 1.2 cents a dozen during the month ending December 15 compared with a decrease of 5.3 cents a year earlier. Shell egg markets were irregular in December. Prices declined moderately on large eggs, generally advanced on mediums and were unchanged

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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to lower on undergrades. Offerings were ample on large, but limited on mediums and smalls.

Farmers received an average of 22.4 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-December, compared with 26.6 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 20.9 cents and commercial broilers 23.4 cents, compared with 22.2 and 29.7 cents, respectively, in mid-December 1952. Live and processed poultry markets were irregular during December. Prices fluctuated widely on commercial broilers in December, declining to the lowest point of the year. The low point was reached about the third week of the month. Markets remained weak until after Christmas then began to strengthen as demand improved and prices advanced. This upward trend continued at the close of the month. Roasters and hens were fairly steady, with moderate to ample supplies with a good demand.

Turkey prices on December 15 averaged 34.4 cents a pound, live weight, compared with 34.6 cents a year earlier. Live markets were steady to firm during December. Marketings were relatively light, particularly on hens, and in frequent instances were short of an active demand. Processed turkeys were firm early in the month reaching peak prices around mid-December. At that point, increased selling pressure resulted in an irregular and lower price situation. However, demand was good and clearances generally satisfactory.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-December was \$3.77 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.68 in mid-November and \$4.08 in December 1952. The December egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, and turkey-feed price relationships were more favorable than in 1952.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 11, 1954

January 1, 1954

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GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

State	Corn for grain			Wheat			Oats		
	Average:	1953	1954	Average:	1953	1954	Average:	1953	1954
	1943-52:			1943-52:			1943-52:		
Thousands bushels									
Maine	54	21	30	---	---	---	2,463	1,771	2,720
N.H.	71	58	67	---	---	---	168	108	111
Vt.	88	67	66	---	---	---	891	832	650
Mass.	201	193	156	---	---	---	123	82	81
R.I.	30	33	34	---	---	---	22	22	23
Conn.	279	170	149	---	---	---	111	84	89
N.Y.	4,907	9,271	8,525	3,360	4,757	6,947	16,693	20,228	18,030
N.J.	4,720	6,318	6,515	515	600	506	851	707	872
Pa.	35,524	42,627	36,061	6,623	6,084	6,620	16,039	13,356	17,797
Ohio	117,989	125,472	129,283	12,053	12,122	21,432	26,875	28,150	31,296
Ind.	158,403	162,717	173,858	4,326	4,805	12,920	27,390	28,990	28,650
Ill.	324,405	379,668	358,122	3,175	2,970	12,492	84,379	77,133	70,192
Mich.	38,816	58,921	56,506	10,458	16,034	26,368	36,253	34,534	33,810
Wis.	45,394	67,222	69,175	1,440	993	972	86,031	89,033	87,010
Minn.	135,506	169,378	184,787	11,009	8,839	10,026	121,060	132,961	111,718
Iowa	406,133	502,858	462,719	1,096	599	578	135,516	133,821	105,161
Mo.	105,312	107,270	87,411	3,657	1,653	7,385	26,254	15,235	20,146
N.Dak.	5,798	3,627	6,055	82,405	62,223	68,925	48,925	34,489	45,776
S.Dak.	65,616	60,248	93,679	26,357	20,063	22,879	65,939	66,869	72,571
Nebr.	173,846	190,587	157,115	29,990	37,379	39,551	40,283	30,307	27,599
Kans.	43,223	27,258	25,368	60,215	98,441	49,185	16,530	9,978	13,243
Del.	3,172	4,640	4,612	180	158	107	72	65	109
Md.	11,073	12,064	11,090	948	698	579	692	940	954
Va.	26,292	19,820	12,555	2,293	1,898	1,637	2,013	2,312	2,079
W.Va.	6,834	5,367	4,127	632	560	550	1,222	932	784
N.C.	42,436	31,441	34,066	2,126	2,399	2,624	3,474	3,551	5,633
S.C.	19,126	12,285	15,397	399	515	582	3,884	5,238	6,106
Ga.	29,088	16,229	28,214	409	469	592	2,498	3,250	7,611
Fla.	3,340	3,170	3,080	---	---	---	59	108	120
Ky.	53,207	40,380	48,283	415	299	976	956	832	1,743
Tenn.	42,472	22,109	32,982	589	361	1,159	1,720	1,400	2,573
Ala.	31,648	14,216	26,424	39	31	54	977	812	1,622
Miss.	30,086	16,357	21,642	28	29	203	2,553	1,668	2,136
Ark.	17,183	6,451	6,113	78	104	171	2,366	1,000	2,780
La.	11,006	6,424	6,520	---	---	---	730	336	720
Okla.	11,728	3,881	2,657	11,506	8,103	7,078	10,057	4,221	5,910
Texas	26,038	19,018	16,741	10,213	2,943	921	10,245	9,200	18,400
Mont.	277	84	204	42,312	47,622	60,512	10,902	10,041	10,107
Idaho	653	844	1,066	9,175	12,168	12,514	4,512	5,273	4,872
Wyo.	240	121	113	2,840	3,367	3,275	3,540	3,236	3,855
Colo.	7,511	3,803	4,880	14,270	19,566	16,506	4,338	3,903	3,375
N.Mex.	1,077	392	276	1,087	129	104	353	148	105
Ariz.	241	315	284	90	72	90	124	172	175
Utah	79	91	123	3,655	2,724	4,086	1,364	1,113	1,323
Nev.	---	---	---	267	191	187	219	202	224
Wash.	209	288	309	11,253	11,276	12,622	3,763	2,924	3,210
Oreg.	353	367	359	4,850	5,123	7,546	4,384	4,496	3,980
Calif.	670	616	666	1,843	2,743	2,596	591	497	488
U.S.	2,042,366	2,154,757	2,138,464	378,186	401,110	424,057	830,405	786,560	778,541

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
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GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS JANUARY 1

State	Barley			Rye			Hay		
	Average:	1953	1954	Average:	1953	1954	Average:	1953	1954
	1943-52			1943-52			1943-52		
	Thousand bushels						Thousand tons		
Maine	92	73	63				543	578	482
N.H.							274	255	247
Vt.	38	21					917	865	843
Mass.							364	329	267
R.I.							30	32	34
Conn.							284	279	237
N.Y.	1,740	1,367	1,094	63	26	28	3,957	3,504	3,561
N.J.	199	285	339	49	15	27	282	298	262
Pa.	2,197	2,355	2,781	189	45	48	2,320	2,061	2,070
Ohio	281	238	350	199	45	91	2,512	2,317	2,414
Ind.	276	204	200	217	110	56	1,784	1,700	1,640
Ill.	372	227	250	128	86	67	2,941	3,127	2,791
Mich.	2,534	1,659	1,371	322	202	213	2,517	2,477	2,455
Wis.	4,568	2,105	1,708	528	273	238	4,968	5,963	5,736
Minn.	15,523	16,188	14,790	708	192	638	4,102	4,541	4,560
Iowa	527	216	97	74	28	41	4,360	4,625	4,726
Mo.	562	300	566	65	34	72	3,506	2,630	1,839
N.Dak.	30,052	23,169	27,876	1,710	322	2,009	2,407	2,512	3,133
S.Dak.	19,287	7,495	6,165	2,504	947	1,666	2,902	3,128	4,067
Nebr.	8,003	2,477	1,887	1,367	476	514	3,546	4,117	3,652
Kans.	3,645	573	580	199	102	61	1,956	1,357	1,591
Del.	112	102	110	18	10	13	67	58	74
Md.	814	915	1,142	46	24	31	418	434	409
Va.	1,039	1,310	1,292	93	36	36	1,138	1,237	892
W.Va.	152	180	155	16	5	6	788	761	667
N.C.	296	503	528	59	18	23	843	838	733
S.C.	72	97	150	19	6	11	292	289	231
Ga.	28	34	68	11	12	17	502	349	402
Fla.							46	30	47
Ky.	516	341	620	34	23	28	1,673	1,365	1,346
Tenn.	284	187	240	32	9	35	1,400	851	1,063
Ala.							478	327	394
Miss.							632	436	479
Ark.	37	32	42				938	480	502
La.							252	156	256
Okla.	1,166	182	133	124	230	150	1,083	325	1,182
Texas	1,140	218	526	60	43	63	929	801	1,108
Mont.	11,563	7,835	12,705	171	23	65	2,457	2,354	2,946
Idaho	5,609	4,342	4,301	24	21	16	1,646	1,775	1,869
Wyo.	2,878	3,126	2,166	75	18	24	1,083	1,115	1,220
Colo.	9,279	4,737	5,686	264	78	70	1,640	1,583	1,632
N.Mex.	254	248	156	15	6	4	206	228	186
Ariz.	448	588	776				192	244	235
Utah	3,421	3,474	3,445	42	28	31	723	812	711
Nev.	403	352	370				464	335	243
Wash.	2,000	696	1,370	63	22	43	1,068	1,046	1,049
Oreg.	2,997	2,145	2,673	189	110	128	1,265	1,209	1,306
Calif.	5,499	8,084	8,999	30	24	24	1,405	1,483	1,717
U.S.	139,925	98,680	107,720	9,707	3,642	6,587	70,088	68,126	69,496

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1 - CONTINUED

State	Soybeans			Flaxseed		
	Average	1953	1954	Average	1953	1954
	1943-52			1948-52		
T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s						
N.Y.	114	36	39	---	---	---
N.J.	154	144	180	---	---	---
Pa.	247	152	181	---	---	---
Ohio	7,088	7,445	7,221	---	---	---
Ind.	9,534	12,656	11,425	---	---	---
Ill.	20,745	20,512	19,224	---	---	---
Mich.	892	699	941	---	---	---
Wis.	317	392	357	---	---	---
Minn.	3,918	7,681	11,632	3,540	2,830	3,428
Iowa	12,536	18,678	15,795	---	---	---
Mo.	3,364	5,569	5,363	---	---	---
N.Dak.	67	127	124	4,869	4,520	9,657
S.Dak.	202	574	705	1,736	1,822	2,819
Nebr.	252	549	680	---	---	---
Kans.	762	1,546	913	---	---	---
Del.	322	246	232	---	---	---
Md.	362	338	289	---	---	---
Va.	786	740	641	---	---	---
W.Va.	9	5	---	---	---	---
M.C.	1,384	1,184	763	---	---	---
S.C.	189	451	500	---	---	---
Ga.	78	132	210	---	---	---
Fla.	---	12	11	---	---	---
Ky.	532	546	374	---	---	---
Tenn.	396	543	405	---	---	---
Ala.	134	70	151	---	---	---
Miss.	889	1,290	510	---	---	---
Ark.	780	1,108	805	---	---	---
La.	171	101	64	---	---	---
Okla.	64	95	50	---	---	---
Other States	---	---	---	666	252	411
U.S.	66,301	83,621	79,785	10,811	9,424	16,315

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Average		
	1945-52	1953	1954
T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s			
Nebraska	1,447	1,428	2,213
Kansas	17,131	10,195	17,465
Oklahoma	5,947	1,487	3,295
Texas	27,107	8,200	9,936
Colorado	1,988	358	316
New Mexico	1,621	406	413
Other States	2,345	1,729	2,606
United States	57,585	23,803	36,244

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1942-51	Production 1/ 1951 : 1952		Indicated 1953
		Thousand boxes		
<u>ORANGES:</u>				
California, all	46,265	38,410	45,530	37,300
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/	16,841	12,600	16,630	14,400
Valencias	29,424	25,810	28,900	22,900
Florida, all	55,080	78,600	72,200	82,000
Temples	3/924	1,700	1,700	2,000
Other Early and Midseason	29,231	42,100	40,600	45,000
Valencias	25,110	34,800	29,900	35,000
Texas, all	3,366	300	1,000	1,300
Early and Midseason 2/	2,125	200	700	975
Valencias	1,241	100	300	325
Arizona, all	1,000	730	900	1,150
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/	510	350	400	550
Valencias	489	380	500	600
Louisiana, all 2/	300	50	50	100
5 States 4/	106,010	118,090	119,680	121,850
Total Early and Midseason 5/	49,747	57,000	60,080	63,025
Total Valencias	56,264	61,090	59,600	58,825
<u>TANGERINES:</u>				
Florida	4,340	4,500	4,900	5,200
All oranges and tangerines:				
5 States 4/	110,350	122,590	124,580	127,050
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>				
Florida, all	29,820	36,000	32,500	36,500
Seedless	13,490	17,700	17,100	18,500
Other	16,330	18,300	15,400	18,000
Texas, all	15,342	200	400	1,100
Arizona, all	3,220	2,140	3,000	3,000
California, all	2,864	2,160	2,460	2,260
Desert Valleys	1,103	630	830	910
Other	1,761	1,530	1,630	1,350
4 States 4/	51,246	40,500	38,360	42,860
<u>LEMONS:</u>				
California 4/	12,722	12,800	12,590	13,000
<u>LIMES:</u>				
Florida 4/	216	260	320	350

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/Short-time average.

4/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 11, 1954

January 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK-COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1943-52:	1952	January 1 1953	1954
P o u n d s				
Maine	13.4	14.7	15.6	17.4
N.H.	16.0	17.8	18.4	19.1
Vt.	14.5	16.8	17.1	17.5
Mass.	16.6	17.0	18.0	20.4
Conn.	17.2	18.4	17.3	21.3
N.Y.	17.6	19.7	21.2	20.3
N.J.	19.6	21.7	21.6	22.1
Pa.	16.6	19.6	19.8	19.9
N.Atl.	17.06	19.47	19.90	20.07
Ohio	15.0	16.9	17.8	17.8
Ind.	13.6	14.8	15.8	16.2
Ill.	14.8	14.9	17.2	18.1
Mich.	17.0	18.9	20.2	20.7
Wis.	16.0	16.7	18.3	19.7
E.N.Cent.	15.59	16.65	18.20	18.96
Minn.	16.8	17.7	19.8	20.2
Iowa	14.7	14.8	16.2	16.5
Mo.	9.6	10.2	10.6	11.5
N.Dak.	11.4	12.0	13.8	13.9
S.Dak.	10.7	11.4	11.9	12.6
Nebr.	13.3	13.6	14.8	15.3
Kans.	13.1	14.0	14.5	16.4
W.N.Cent.	13.37	13.99	15.56	16.23
Md.	14.9	16.4	16.8	17.2
Va.	12.2	14.2	15.0	15.4
W.Va.	10.2	10.9	11.0	11.8
N.C.	11.4	12.6	12.6	13.9
S.C.	10.6	12.0	10.8	10.7
Ga.	8.6	9.4	9.0	9.5
S.Atl.	11.46	12.81	12.80	13.49
Ky.	9.9	10.7	10.2	10.9
Tenn.	9.2	9.5	10.3	10.4
Ala.	8.5	8.3	8.4	7.7
Miss.	6.6	6.3	7.7	7.5
Ark.	6.9	6.4	7.0	8.1
Okla.	9.1	10.2	9.4	11.3
Texas	7.7	8.5	8.5	8.3
S.Cent.	8.36	8.85	9.00	9.54
Mont.	12.8	12.9	13.7	14.2
Idaho	16.5	17.9	17.6	17.9
Wyo.	14.2	16.3	16.0	16.4
Colo.	14.2	15.6	15.9	15.9
Utah	17.3	20.1	20.5	20.3
Wash.	16.4	19.6	19.2	19.2
Oreg.	13.4	14.3	14.1	16.6
Calif.	17.6	18.2	19.8	21.3
West.	15.63	17.58	17.62	18.39
U.S.	13.49	14.66	15.48	16.08

1/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 CROP REPORT AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE Washington, D. C.,
 as of CROP REPORTING BOARD January 11, 1954
 January 1, 1954 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

DECEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on	Eggs per	Total eggs produced						
and	hand during December:	100 layers	During December	Jan. to Dec. incl.					
Division	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	
	Thousands	Number	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	
Maine	3,758	3,660	1,643	1,742	62	64	663	669	
N.H.	2,418	2,375	1,712	1,736	42	41	431	448	
Vt.	892	884	1,745	1,817	16	16	171	161	
Mass.	5,050	4,935	1,795	1,835	91	91	911	954	
R.I.	582	579	1,767	1,810	10	10	108	107	
Conn.	4,017	4,062	1,755	1,724	70	70	713	731	
N.Y.	13,919	13,394	1,618	1,655	225	222	2,368	2,294	
N.J.	14,856	16,286	1,516	1,469	225	239	2,503	2,749	
Pa.	22,847	23,900	1,513	1,578	346	377	3,683	3,920	
N.Atl.	68,339	70,075	1,591	1,613	1,087	1,130	11,551	12,033	
Ohio	17,190	18,088	1,488	1,445	256	261	2,795	2,895	
Ind.	16,834	16,586	1,476	1,457	248	242	2,734	2,801	
Ill.	19,304	19,718	1,376	1,395	266	275	3,148	3,148	
Mich.	10,064	10,438	1,510	1,469	152	153	1,601	1,630	
Wis.	13,060	13,418	1,556	1,516	203	203	2,139	2,184	
E.N.Cent.	76,452	78,243	1,472	1,449	1,125	1,134	12,417	12,658	
Minn.	22,248	22,506	1,587	1,637	353	368	3,730	3,792	
Iowa	27,908	28,382	1,469	1,538	410	437	4,692	4,825	
Mo.	16,618	17,698	1,159	1,166	193	206	2,583	2,548	
N.Dak.	3,754	3,849	1,178	1,190	44	46	594	592	
S.Dak.	7,484	8,157	1,209	1,233	90	105	1,238	1,241	
Nebr.	10,764	10,966	1,280	1,352	138	148	1,758	1,736	
Kans.	10,910	11,202	1,212	1,283	132	144	1,862	1,806	
W.N.Cent.	99,686	102,760	1,364	1,415	1,360	1,454	16,457	16,540	
Del.	896	966	1,057	1,128	9	11	138	136	
Md.	3,364	3,444	1,110	1,246	37	43	515	536	
Va.	7,312	7,142	1,265	1,228	92	88	1,149	1,113	
W.Va.	3,051	3,026	1,141	1,035	35	31	478	476	
N.C.	9,275	9,250	1,017	1,017	94	94	1,298	1,388	
S.C.	3,634	3,761	750	815	27	31	462	514	
Ga.	5,874	5,953	890	961	52	57	828	876	
Fla.	2,900	2,922	1,128	1,246	33	36	382	438	
S.Atl.	36,306	36,464	1,044	1,072	379	391	5,250	5,427	
Ky.	8,662	8,985	1,079	1,029	93	92	1,244	1,264	
Tenn.	7,700	7,474	893	856	69	64	1,023	1,011	
Ala.	5,532	5,334	732	806	40	43	732	747	
Miss.	5,350	5,294	812	818	43	43	649	698	
Ark.	5,478	5,326	632	694	35	37	705	705	
La.	2,960	3,000	614	670	13	20	385	382	
Okla.	6,932	6,835	1,066	1,166	74	80	1,123	1,040	
Texas	18,498	18,800	936	1,029	173	193	2,921	2,739	
S.Cent.	61,112	61,038	822	937	545	572	8,782	8,586	
Mont.	1,613	1,535	1,271	1,321	21	20	254	253	
Idaho	1,639	1,730	1,383	1,476	23	26	271	280	
Wyo.	618	661	1,240	1,290	8	9	104	106	
Colo.	2,344	2,371	1,097	1,203	26	29	393	377	
N.Mex.	822	822	1,011	1,048	8	9	115	117	
Ariz.	526	540	1,190	1,203	6	6	80	82	
Utah	2,500	2,524	1,395	1,302	35	33	434	417	
Nev.	134	132	1,209	1,116	2	1	24	10	
Wash.	4,300	4,174	1,643	1,711	71	71	782	765	
Oreg.	3,056	3,084	1,533	1,581	47	49	552	549	
Calif.	21,026	21,726	1,398	1,554	294	333	3,550	3,703	
West.	38,578	39,299	1,402	1,491	541	586	6,559	6,668	
U.S.	380,473	387,884	1,324	1,358	5,037	5,267	61,016	61,962	

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